DIPLOMACY AT ITS WORST.

WILLIS OBEYED HIS ORDERS.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE HAWAIIAN FI-ASCO RESTS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

HIS EGOTISM LED HIM TO DISASTER.

OFFICIALS STILL DENY THE RECEIPT OF DIS-PATCHES BY THE CORWIN, BUT NO ONE ANY LONGER DOUBTS THE REPORT OF MINISTER WILLIS'S ACTION-

HAS THERE BEEN DOUBLE DEALING WITH

CONGRESS!

Washington, Jan. 9.-The full and complete dispatches received to-day from Victoria, confirming the earlier Auckland report about Minister Willis's belated and pernicious activity in Honolulu, have covered the Administration and its "cuckoo" apologists with shame and consternation. Secretary Gresham, it seems, still persists in his barefaced policy of mendacity, and ontinues, out of sheer desperation, to give assurances to the public that he has heard nothing officially to confirm the news of Mr. Willis's blustering effort to carry out the ill-fated resto-

This pitiful exhibition of folly and feebleness on the part of the Secretary is, of course, received with the contempt it deserves, but it has ceased to cause the slightest surprise. Indeed, in the light of the record of mendacity and dissimulation made by the State Department during the last ten months, nothing that Mr. Gresham said or failed to say about his diplomatic ventures would excite the least wonder in Washington or obtain the faintest credit.



Next to bringing the National dignity and credit into contempt abroad, Mr. Gresham may be said to have succeeded most conspicuously in creating disgust with State Department methods

NO MORE UNBELIEF POSSIBLE.

But though the leading officials of the Administration still struggle desperately to deny and discredit the unwelcome news of Minister Willis's amazing blunders, the antics of Mr. Cleveland's Royalist agent in Honolulu have made "Cuckoo" Congressmen now accept, as beyond question, all the damaging facts reported from Victoria, and the sole end and aim of the panicstricken Administration following is now to put ranted acts of usurpation, or, failing in this, to find some acceptable scapegoat with whom to burden all the sins of the Administration's

It is not too much to say that the demand now found to have been made in President Cleveland's name on the Hawaiian Provisional Government is one that can be defended neither in Congress nor before the bar of public sentiment and there is but one opinion among public definitely into a political snare from which it can extricate itself only at the cost of great personal

humiliation and lasting political discredit GOOD LUCK AND GOOD SENSE BOTH GONE

Mr. Cleveland's intense political egotism has, in fact, led him at last into a situation in which both good luck and good sense have utterly deserted him. His management of the Hawsiian question has been, of course, an egregious series of blunders from the very beginning. Actuated mainly by an intense desire to reverse and overturn the policy of his predecessor, he adopted blindly at the outset a programme of secret and implacable hostility to the Provisional Government, and of fatuous and Quixotic friendship for the justly deposed Queen.

Influenced, perhaps, by the misleading discoveries of his "Paramount Commissioner," he readily accepted the unfounded and purely sentimental theory which formed the basis of his whole subsequent activity-namely, that he had been constituted legally the arbiter of a supposed dispute between the Queen and the Provisional Government, with inherent power to enforce his decision as to which constituted the constitutional and legitimate Government in Hawaii. This singular delusion crops out at every step taken in the covert and furtive proceeding which culminated in Minister Willis's now confessed demand upon the Provisional Government that it abdicate in favor of the Queen.

A FIGMENT OF THE IMAGINATION.

That Mr. Cleveland was ever invested with the functions of an arbitrator between the Queen and the Provisional authorities is as pure a figment of his own imagination as was any similar fancy that filled the brain of the ingenious knight of La Mancha. Nevertheless, on this pure assumption of arbitrative authority, Mr. Cleveland secretly decided that Liliuokalani should be restored to the throne of her barbarous ancestors and that the recognized Hawalian Government should be told to abdicate, with the implied threat that if it did not surrender peaceably it would be deposed by force. Minister Willis had reached Hawaii on this extraordinary mission and was supposed to have executed his instructions before Mr. Cleveland deigned to communicate to the public or to Congress the decision which he had thus arbitrarily and un-

The indignant response of both Congress and the country to this fanciful assumption of power seemed for a moment to threaten the Administration with a just and emphatic rebuke for such a flagrant stretch of executive authority. when, by a lucky chance, it was discovered that through a hitch in the negotiations with the Queen Minister Willis's anticipated notice of dispossession on the Provisional Government had not yet been served. Snatching at this opportune dent, the President hastily assumed that he could extricate himself from the awkward position in which his precipitancy had placed him by throwing the whole fault of the failure of his project on the Queen, admitting the abortiveless of the restoration scheme and shifting the onsibility of settling the Hawaiian question

the shoulders of Congress. HE COUNTED WITHOUT THE QUEEN. In his eagerness to escape from his dangerous ition before Congress and the country, Mr. Cleveland seems to have overlooked the imnce of precluding any change of feeling on the part of the Queen and of barring her defi-

nitely out of all share in the Administration's revised programme in Honolulu. Not foreseeing revised programme in Honolulu. Not foreseeing and highly sensational disclosures are promised when the cases are brought to trial. the probability of a tardy compliance by the Queen with the original conditions of restoration, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham began to breathe easily again, and no doubt congratulated themselves, as their "cuckoo" followers did in Congress, that after all good luck had prevented the execution of their unwarrantable policy just when its folly had been most pointedly exposed and its evil effects had seemed most threatening.



THE EX-QUEEN'S PRESENT RESIDENCE, But chance had not had its last word with the Hawaiian programme. While the President was gratefully assuring Congress that unforeseen obstacles had fortunately blocked his plans in Hawaii, and humbly asking the aid of the legislative branch to settle the perplexing problem which had led the Executive so far afield, the Queen was relenting in Honolulu, and her beacceptance of the President's conditions of restoration were forcing upon Mr. Cleveland's agent there the execution of instructions which the authorities at Washington had only too freely assumed to be nullified and abandoned.

WILLIS'S ACTION JUSTIFIED BY ORDERS. That Mr. Willis was justified under the circumstances in attempting to carry out the original instructions after the Queen's unexpected acceptance of the President's conditions, must be admitted even by the Administration officials, who were responsible for not shutting off all further possibility of her relenting. The action of Minister Willis cannot be repudiated by the 'cuckoos' here as in violation of his orders, however they may wish to do so, nor can the Minister be made a convenient scapegoat for the Administration. His arbitrary demand on the Provisional Government, however, leaves the President in perhaps the worst possible plight that could have resulted from his mistaken Hawaiian policy. With Congress he is put in the attitude of having played the trickster in all his ommunications with the two houses.

Knowing the hostility of the legislative branch to his restoration programme, and giving practical assurances in his December message that no further attempt would be made to advance the fortunes of the Queen, he is now discovered to have served, through his agent in Hawaii, the notice of dispossession on the Provisional Government, which was the only logical outcome of his secret and apparently discarded royalistic project. Having, in his message to Congress declared that he did not intend to transgress the limitations of Executive power by employing force to restore Liliuokalani, he is discovered now, through his agent, actually coercing the Provisional Government by the threat of landing the marines of the Philadelphia and the Adams. Furthermore, having, through Minister Willis, submitted to President Dole an absurd and indefensible demand, based on a purely imaginary assumption of authority, he has subjected this country to the humiliation of a just and crushing refusal, and exposed his own Administration to the contempt of Congress and the American public, and to the jeers of intelli-

the American public, and to the jeers of intensegent opinion everywhere.

No such pitiable an exhibition of diplomacy has been known before in American history. Violating internal right, the just limitations of the power of the Executive, the judgment of Congress and the country, diplomatic traditions and every sound canon of National policy. Mr. Cleveland's Hawaiian programme, as now developed seems to draw upon itself universal Cleveland's Hawaiian programme, as now developed, seems to draw upon itself universal scorn and execration. An official accounting with Congress cannot be delayed much longer, and the receipt of Mr. Cleveland's impending message on Hawaiian affairs is likely to be the signal for an active assertion in both branches, of the real opinion of the country on this complete and culpable diplomatic flasco.

WILLIS AS A POLITICAL PROPHET. It might be added here that the Victoria dispatches have sadly altered some previously formed opinions as to Mr. Willis's practical judgment and political discernment. In view of present sentiment at the Capitol, nothing could well damage a diplomat's character for sagacity more than the remarkable assertion Mr. Willis is said to have made to a member o the Provisional Government that the Democratic party would remain in power in the United States for the next twenty years. It is the general judgment that if Mr. Willis wears a hat in Honolulu, he is evidently given to talking

Great interest centered in the Cabinet meet Great interest centered in the Cabinet meeting held to-day, and the importance attached to it gave rise to the hope that the anxiety of Congress and the people of the country would be relieved by the issue of an autoritative statement as to the conclusions reached. But this hope was not gratified, for members of the Cabinet, while admitting the gravity of the situation, were as reticent as usual as to what took place within the Cabinet room. An intimation of the nature of the discussion, if not of the decision reached, was given by a gentleman in tion of the nature of the discussion, if not of the decision reached, was given by a gentleman in authority, however, and this would indicate a policy of non-action in Hawaiian affairs on the part of the Executive while Congress has the question before it. For three hours and a quarter the Cabinet sat. Every member was present, and the discussion is understood to have been confined exclusively to the news brought by the Warrimoo.

NO ONE THOUGHT OF SURRENDER. THE FEELING IN HONOLULU WHEN WILLIS'S DEMAND WAS LEARNED-MR.

THURSTON ACTIVE. Victoria, B. C., Jan. 9.-Referring to the mediing of Minister Willis with the Provisional Government, it is said that President Pole summoned the Advisory Council to meet the Executive at 3 o'clock on December 19. The nature of Mr. Willis's communication remained unknown to the public, although they had no doubt of its tenor. At 4 o'clock members of the council came down Merchant-st, into Fortst, and made known the fact of the demand for the Queen's restoration, that the general tenor of the reply had been agreed upon and that it of the reply had been agreed upon and that it was to be prepared with deliberation. It was noticeable that no one was heard to ask whether the Government would refuse or not. That went without saying. It was learned that no intimation was given whether the military or naval force would be employed to enforce the demands. The general sense of relief was manifest that the new Minister had been forced out of his concealment and that the meaning of his equivocal expressions for the last six weeks was now plain.

On the 21st some 2,000 gallons of water were stored in iron tanks in the Judiciary Building for use in case of siege and the cutting of water pipes. The Executive Building is supplied by an artesian well on the premises.

Since his arrival from the United States Minister Thurston has been busily conferring with his Government. He stated that he had only a chief to his visit home and that was to ister Thurston has been busily conferring with his Government. He stated that he had only one object in his visit home, and that was to put himself in complete touch with his Government. Both Thurston and Armstrong, as well as Editor Castle, believe that Willis has never been authorized to employ force in restoring the Queen, deriving their impressions from the belief in Washington.

On the contrary, President Dole expressed a strong conviction that Minister Willis has authority to employ the naval forces for that purpose. The impression is derived from Willis's sertions of the Royalists support this belief.

THE TOTAL LOSS ESTIMATED AT ABOUT \$1,000,000.

FIRST REPORTS OF DAMAGE TO EXHIBITS GREATLY EXAGGERATED-LOSS ON BUILD-INGS PLACED AT \$800,000, AND ON

> PROPERTY : 200,000-THE FIRE BE-LIEVED TO HAVE BEEN OF

INCENDIARY ORIGIN.

Chicago, Jan. 9-Colonel Rice, commanding the Columbian Guards, said to-day that in his opinion the fire at the Manufactures Building last night was undoubtedly of incendiary origin. In support of this he cited the fact that the flames were first seen issuing from the second story of the Casino, where visitors were not supposed to stray, and where it was scarcely possible that workmen could have carelessly dropped fire, as no workmen had business there. The Colonel declared that he was in no sense responsible for the safety of the buildings already turned over to the Park Commissioners. However, he had stationed one man near the Peristyle, although the Park police were supposed to be in authority there. With his limited force, numbering not over 175 or 200 men, it was impossible to do more than cover the inside of the large buildings, wherein valuable goods were stored. The Park policemen, he added, showed their inefficiency from the fact that they scarcely had stamina enough to keep the crowds back during the fire. In his opinion, if some dynamite had been used before the flames reached the Quadriga, the havoc could have been effectually stopped.

The commonly accepted theory among the thousands on the World's Fair grounds to-day was that the fire had been caused by tramps sleeping in the Casino.

At 11 o'clock last night the attention of the fire department was turned toward saving the Manufactures Building from the impending danger of total destruction. The smouldering embers of the Peristyle were fanned to life again by the brisk breeze and set fire to the piling. Slowly the flames worked toward the Agricultural Building. Four engines were kept busy playing on the burning piles and succeeded in subduing the flames and putting the Agricultural Building out of danger. When the piling underneath the Peristyle had burned away, the earth, deprived of support, gave way and fell into the lake with a crash, leaving a hole 150 feet in length and 20 feet in width. The statue of the Republic was left unharmed, save for a little scorching by the heat. At 2 o'clock this morning the fire on the roof of the Manufactures Building was extinguished.

REPORTS OF LOSS ON EXHIBITS EXAGGERATED When the extent of the conflagration became known President Higinbotham hastened at once to the Fair Grounds, where he spent nearly the entire night, directing operations toward suppressing the spread of the flames and minimizing

the danger to exhibits. At midnight he made the following statement to a reporter: "Reports have greatly exaggerated the value of exhibits stored in the Manufactures Building. some of them placing it as high as \$5,000,000. Even at the most liberal estimate their value will not exceed \$2,000,000, and the loss to exhibitors will not be over \$200,000, which will be hibitors will not be over \$200,000, which will be an outside figure. The damage is entirely by water and smoke, and none of the exhibits have been injured by the fire. Two engines have been inside the building all night, and as soon as fire caught among the cases it was extinguished. I know little or nothing about the origin of the fire. It was very unfortunate, though. I am mostly concerned about the goods held in Government bond. If it were not for the contents we might let this big building burn without any serious loss."

A rough estimate places the loss on the buildings at about \$800,000. No approximately accurate estimate of the loss on the exhibits can be given until the cases containing the stored goods shall have been examined.

the ground. "I am at a loss," said he, "to give any opinion as to the value of the contents of the Manufactures Building. In all there were 15,000 cases of exhibits stored there as a bonded warehouse, and all are well packed. The Russian warehouse, and all are well packed. The Russian and French exhibits are intact, and are right under the heat of the fire on the roof. This is also true of the British exhibit. These will surely suffer greatly from water if they escape the fire. As soon as I saw the danger to the goods, I ordered their removal to the basement of the big building and the work was begun."

The Collector of Customs, Mr. Clark, said this magning that the amount of damage to the experiments. morning that the amount of damage to the exhibits in the Manufactures Building was not great. "There were about 15,000 cases of goods in the building, packed and ready for removal," said Mr. Clark, "and I don't think any of them were injured by the fire itself. All the damage that was done was caused by water, and I don't think that much water reached the contents of

The French Commissioners and special agents The French Commissioners and special agents in charge of exhibits in the French section said to-day that the total loss in the French section by fire and water would not except \$40,000. Professor Alexander Albini, Italian Commissioner, decided that the loss on his goods would be small. The Danish exhibit was not injured. Neither was the Spanish, Austrian nor Russian. Damage to the Canadian and British sections will not exceed \$500 in each case.

The only information obtainable as to the insurance on the contents of the Manufactures.

The only information obtainable as to the insurance on the contents of the Manufactures Building was from the Lancashre Insurance Company. The books at the general offices show a policy of \$4,000 on the Norway exhibit, which does not expire until February 20, 1894. The local agent of the Lancashire Company, F. S. Janes, said he believed this policy had been cancelled some time ago, but he was not certain. Continuing he said that all the policies on the buildings expired at the close of the Fair, and that a large majority of the risks on exhibits expired at the same time. Few of the foreign exhibits, he added, were insured in American companies.

PROBABLY FATALLY BURNED.

THE WIFE OF A NEW-YORK FURNITURE DEALER MEETS A SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN SEA CLIFF.

Mrs. Charles Wolf, the wife of a furniture dealer of this city, was badly burned in her summer home at Sea Cliff yesterday. While carrying a ighted candle her dress took fire from the flar and in a few minutes the flames enveloped her entire body. The unfortunate woman ran about the vacant rooms screaming wildly for help. Finally she ran out into the street, where she was seen by Officer Brengel, who went to her assistance and put out the flames. Mrs. Wolf fainted in the officer's arms. A physician was summoned and the woman was removed to the Scott cottage. It is thought her injuries are fatal. Mrs. Wolf had been in till health for several months. She had just returned from this city with a friend, and had only been in the house a few minutes when the accident occurred. entire body. The unfortunate woman ran about

PROFESSOR SHORTLIDGE DECLARED INSANE. Chester, Penn., Jan. 9.-The commission appointed by the court to examine into the mental condition of Professor S. C. Shortlidge, who shot and killed his wife at Media, presented its report to Judge Clayton in Chambers this morning. The commission reported having found the prisoner insane at the time of examination on Saturday afternoon last, without touching upon his condition at the time of the tragedy. The court reserved its decision. by the court to examine into the mental co

A GREAT SMUGGLING RING DISCOVERED. San Francisco, Jan. 9.—The customs authorities are, assisted by special Treasury agents, have unhere, assisted by special Treasury agents, have un-earthed a gigantic smuggling ring, employing Wichman, a prominent confectionery dealer of this city, and Louis Greenwald, of Victoria, this city, and Louis Greenwald, of Victoria, B. C., are in the county jall, charged with smuggling 1,500 pounds of opium and thirteen Chinese alsore on the northern coast in September. The arrests were due to a confession made by a man named Miller, who was taken into custody on Sunday night. Warrants have also been issued for E. W. McLeen, formerly custom house interpreter, and George Thomas, a photographer. Other warrants will be issued during the next few days against prominent business men and officials connected with the customs service. An attempt was made has night to seize the sloop Emerald, one of the vessels which landed the opium, but she escaped

SHE HORSEWHIPPED HER FORMER LOVER THEY WERE TO HAVE BEEN MARRIED LAST

SUNDAY, BUT HE WENT TO A BALL INSTEAD.

A well-dressed, good-looking, black-haired young woman, with vengeance in her eye, and a horsewhip in her hand, treated bystanders in the City Hall Park early yesterday afternoon to a dramatic perhad just left his office, No. 258 Broadway, unwil-lingly bore the part of the villain in the little drama. When Mr. Sternlicht appeared Miss Ruth Beinglass, the owner of the horsewhip, who had long been waiting for him, promptly took the centre of the stage

The following short dialogue ensued: "Dave, you've disgraced me! Why didn't you come? Why did you make me wait?"
"What of it?"

This imprudent reply by the attorney was re-

peated half a dozen times by Miss Beinglass, but in a very different tone, and each time the words across the lawyer's face. Mr. Sternlicht, not feeling called upon to answer such a flood of questions

Jourt.
Sternlicht could not be found at his office, nor at his home, No. 118 Rivington-st., yesterday afternoon, out at the house a woman who said she was Sternlicht's stater said that Miss Beinglass had a husband, and that her brother was too good a business han to have given her any hold upon pira.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION ELECTION. A LIVELY TIME EXPECTED AT THE MEETING

TO-DAY. The election for president of the Board of Educa tion, which takes place this afternoon, promises to be one of the most exciting in the history of the oard. The friends of the rival candidates, missioners Robert Maclay and Charles H. Knox, candidates. When Commissioner Harris declined to run and his supporters nominated Commission Knox in his place the friends of Commissioner Maclay regarded the change as being in their favor n account of Mr. Knox's opposition to the introduction of German instruction in the public schools. that his nomination has brought together the men who elected Mr. Sanger last year. A sketch of the life of Maclay was given in Sunday's Tribune. Charles H. Knox was born in this city February 20, 1852; was graduated from Columbia College and the Law School of the University of the City of New-York in 1872, became the senior member of the law firm of Knox & Woodward, at No. 52 William-st., and has been in that firm ever since. In 1881 he was the candidate on the Republican ticket for Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, but was defeated. Mr. Knox afterward formally withdrew from the Republican party, and announced his intention of supporting Mr. Cleveland's diese on tariff reform and pension legisla-

FLORENCE MISSION PEOPLE SCARED. THE SUDDEN CONVERSION OF AN ARMED BURG

LAR CAUSES MUCH EXCITEMENT. The Florence Mission is just now in the possession of an interesting and promising convert, likely trouble the minds of these philanthropists who make the reclamation of criminals their especial hobby. It was just after 9 o'clock on Friday tht, and the large meeting room of the mission use was filled with a crowd of worshippers when the door slowly opened and there entered a heavily built, slouching individual, whose square jaw and lowering forehead somehow suggested a sandbag. The organ was playing "Where Is My Boy To-night," and as the stranger, after a moment's pause, walked up the centre aisle to the platfrom, all eyes were turned toward him. He looked steadily for a moment at Mr. Hyatt, the exhorter, who had charge of the service, and then wheeled around and silently contemplated the audience. The chorus of voices had died away to a quaver, and there was an unbroken stience as the man's hand groped toward his hip pocket. Then, in

into the street, but in a minute they had returned reassured by the voice of the stranger. Then they

reassured by the voice of the stranger. Then they saw that the man had placed the revolver on the desk in front of George Paine, an ex-actor.

Cries of "Crank. He's a crank," sounded through the rooms, but the man standing on the platform, raising his hand for silence said: "Do not be frightened, my name is Robinson. I have been saved from crime to-night.

Then he proceeded to inform the audience how, out West, he had been known as "Strong-Armed Red." how his real name was Abraham Robinson, and how he had just been discharged from Joliet Prison, Illinois, after serving a fife years' term for burglary. He had intended, he said, to get money that night, even if he had to commit murder to accomplish his purpose, and was on his way to Broadway to do a little stroke of business when he entered the Florence Mission and was saved.

The mission people are trying to obtain employment for Robinson.

MISS BARROWCLIFF TALKS.

SHE SAYS SHE WALKED "TO A PLACE WHERE THE TRAIN GOES ROUND" AND CAN REMEM-BER NOTHING AFTER THAT. vere some interesting developments in the

Barroweliff case yesterday. The police reported last night that they had found a young woman who had met and spoken to Miss Barrowcliff in Sip-ave. at 6:20 o'clock on the evening she was assaulted. Her name is Margaret Murphy, and she lives in West Side-ave. Dr. Varick last night said that Miss Barrowcliff was still unable to tell a coherent story. He met the charge that Miss Bar roweliff had been sequestered by saying that she needed rest and nursing more than she did medi-cine. He said she talked yesterday rationally at times, but unintelligibly for the most part, showing times, but unintelligibly for the most part, showing that her memory is returning slowly. When she awoke she asked if it was Sunday. Then she had looked out of the window and asked where she was. She was then asked by one of the nurses if she knew what had happened to her. She had replied that she remembered going to Mrs. Smith, she said ouse and leaving there. Mrs. Smith, she said, went to the door with her, which is correct.
"Then I walked up the street," she continued.

"I waiked up the street till I got to the place there the train goes round. There I slipped, and

after that I can remember nothing."

What she meant by "where the train goes round"
no one can tell. The nearest curve on any railroad is on the Pennsylvania, and that is half a mile way. Dr. Varick thinks she may mean where the trolley turns from Bergen-ave, into Sip-ave., trolley turns from Bergen-ave, into Sip-ave, but even that is a quarter of a mile away. He does not believe, however, that she yet knows what she is talking about. He thinks she will be fully recovered in about forty-eight hours. Daniel Covert, of No. 140 Beacon-ave, to-day told Prosecutor Winfield that a charity society with which he is connected had given aid to a man several days before Miss Barroweilif was assaulted. He said he lived in Pittsburg, Penn., but wanted money to get to a New-Jersey town, where he thought he could get work. He was provided with money, but it was afterward learned that he remained in Jersey City until Saturday morning, when he was seen in the neighborhood of where Miss Barroweiliff was found.

Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 9,-D. M. Key, United States day that he will retire from the bench soon after TWO SENATES AT TRENTON.

M'DERMOTT'S WILL OBEYED.

THE DEMOCRATS HASTILY ORGANIZE REFORE THE REPUBLICANS ARRIVE.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS-ELECT SWORN IN AT A HOTEL.

THEIR CREDENTIALS NOT BEING RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT ADRAIN, THEY RETIRE FROM THE

SENATE-THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 9.-The Democrats have carried out their threats regarding the Senate of New-Jersey. The mandate of the thousands of citizens who voted for Republican Senators at the last election has been disregarded, and a hand of Democratic politicians has defled the expressed will of the people. Probably in no legislative building was there ever a more flagrant disregard of all the principles of popular sovereignty than was witnessed under the dome of the State House at Trenton to-day, when the Democratic minority of the Senate refused to receive the credentials of the duly elected Republi-

The whole thing was perfectly arranged, and the theft of power and prerogative was accomplished with a precision and rapidity that showed that the hand of Allan L. McDermott, which has so long guided the Democracy of Newthe helm. The action of the Democratic Senators was as gross an abuse of power as was ever perpetrated, as audacious a defiance of the will of the people as was ever dared, and the outrage was committed coldly and calmly. The minutest detail was carried out in the manner previously decided upon by the conspirators. Not a joint in the machine creaked, and not a cog slipped. The tumultuous noise of the 3,000 people who filled the corridors of the State House and knew that behind those closed and guarded doors their rights and liberties were being stolen only accentuated the quiet in the Senate Chamber as, with pale faces and set features, the Democratic Senators carried out to the bitter end their infamous programme. One felt for them, almost, that certain sort of admiration that he would if he were watching a gang of desperate burglars at work on a banksafe while the watchdogs howled without and the footsteps of the officers of the law were heard in the distance.

THE DEMOCRATS' AUDACIOUS PROGRAMME. The programme of the Democrats was so audacious that many did not believe this morning it would be carried out. That seven duly elected Senators, with proper and valid credentials in their pockets, would be absolutely refused a participation in the deliberations of that high body to which they were elected, thereby ignoring the will of the majority of the people of seven counties, and practically disfranchising those counties, was a hard thing to believe; but the programme was carried out, and that on the very water's edge of that river which Washington and his ragged soldiers crossed to fight for the rights of the people, and within a rifle shot of the towering monument which commemorates his defeat of the Hessians. The Hessians of to-day overrode popular rights and which the battle of Trenton was fought.

The Republican Senators, when they were ignored by the Democratic usurpers, organized themselves as a Senate. The Governor recognized the Democratic minority as the Senate, and the House recognized the Republican majority as the Senate; and so the matter stands, and the object of the Democrats has been accomplished. That object was to block legislation; to die in the last ditch, clinging to those iniquitous laws which were passed by the Racetrack Legislature of last year. Guttenburg, Monmouth and Gloucester, brought to bay, fight for their lives. At one time it looked as if there would be a riot and bloodshed in the corridors of the Capitel, but the Republicans exerted themselves to allay the popular excitement, and the day closed without serious disturbances. Regarded simply as a "steal," the action of the Democrats to-day was as clearcut and as shrewdly executed as any on record. New-Jersey Democrats are used to more brutal and less-thought-out methods. But this was Mc-Dermott's own, and he was proud of it. After it was all over he said: "No Kansas work here, eh? Everything went off beautifully."

ON THE EVE OF BATTLE.

posing parties rested on their arms, but kept them bright, nevertheless, for the struggle today. It was well understood before midnight that Robert Adrain, Senator from Middlesex, and William D. Daly, of Hudson, were to be the chief ctors in the impending comedy or tragedy, whichever it might turn out, and that the personal supervision of Allen L. McDermott was to be given to the affair. In fact, everything was McDermott, and he chose to have only two satellites. The other Democratic Senators were required only to be dumb and present at roll

In order that the Republicans might not steal a march on the Democrats, a guard was sent at midnight to the Capitol to keep the Senate Chamber and to allow no one not possessed of the password to enter there. This guard was composed of some of Mr. Daly's constituents from Hoboken, who kept watch and ward until long after daylight. Early in the morning the Democratic Senators proceeded to the Senate Chamber and then went into caucus. They were marshalled, of course, by McDermott. No one else was allowed in the Senate Chamber. and the Democratic Senators continued in alleged caucus, holding the chamber up to 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Meantime the Republican Senators had met to-

gether, and a committee consisting of Senators Stokes, of Cumberland, and Voorhees, of Union, had been sent to confer with the Democrats. The Republican Senators told Senators Adrain and Daly, who met them, that they had come to offer, as is customary, the nomination of dent of last year's Senate, that is, Mr. Adrain himself. They also stated that they had heard rumors to the effect that the Republican Senators-elect were not to be allowed to take their seats, and desired an assurance from Mr. Adrain that nothing unusual, or out of the usual order of affairs on such occasions, would be attempted. On their part, the Republican Senators gave assurances that they would proceed to the Senate Chamber at the appointed hour and would discountenance any attempt at disorder or violence, no matter what action might be taken by the Democrats. The Democratic Senators, in reply, said that nothing unusual would take place, but they were non-committal about the allowing of the Republican Senators-elect to take their seats. It was now after the hour of noon, and a temporary President of the Senate to the Presi-

great throng was beginning to gather in and about the State House. At the Hotel Windsor, where the Republican Senators were assembled, ex-Speaker Armstrong, of Camden, a Master in Chancery, administered the oath of office to one of the Senators-elect, and the latter in turn swore in the others. The Republican Senators then proceeded in a body to the State House. The crowd in the corridors of the State House had become so dense that the police had been sent for, and for a while they cleared an open space before the doors of the Senate. Before the Republican Senators arrived, however, the police had been swept away in the constantly increase policemen scattered about in it, solidly packed the corridor leading to the Senate Chamber. Through this crowd the body of Republican

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Senators struggled. Meantime, in the Senate Chamber, the Democrats were assembled, and on a'l the desks were uquets and beds of flowers, whose fragrance hung heavily on the air of the closed room. No one was admitted to the galleries, and all the doors and windows were close1. All the Democratic Senators were in their seats, and Alian L. McDermott sat beside Senator Daly, upon whose desk was a pile of typewritten resolutions, the ammunition prepared for him to fire. Outside could be heard the music of a brass band and the varied noises of the struggling and excited peo-It was quiet as the grave in the Senate Chamber. Now it was three minutes of 3 o'clock, and 3 o'clock was the hour set for the assembling of the Senate. McDermott said to Adrain: "It is rumored that they have organized; go ahead and steal three or four minutes on them."
SENATOR ADRAIN TAKES THE CHAIR.

In an instant Clerk Thompson, of the old Senate, was in the President's desk, calling the house to order. Mr. Daly moved that Senator Adrain be President pro tem., and Senator Adrain took the chair. The roll was called, and the Democratic Senators responded to their names. Then a recess of five minutes was taken. The commotion outside grew greater and the noises louder. It was evident that the Republican Senators were coming, and Senator Adrain hastily called his alleged Senate to order. There was a pause, and then a knock at the door. The people in the Senate Chamber were in a state of suppressed excitement. The door was partly opened and the doorkeeper demanded who was there. The sergeant-at-arms and all his assistants had gathered around the door to repel the crowd should it try to break in. The man who knocked proved to be a former employe of the Senate, who for some reason known only to himself had pushed his way to the front of the crowd. The door was shut and he was warned away.

Presently there came another knock. This the Democratic Senators responded to their

time it was the Senators. The police, by a mighty effort, had succeeded in clearing a way for them to push to the Senate doors. As soon as they had done this the crowd closed around, as they had done this the crowd closed around, and the life was nearly crushed out of the Senators. One by one they were dragged in through the partly opened doors, some of them pale and nearly fainting, and all moge or less dishevelled from their struggles in the crowd. One of the door-keepers, fearing the crowd would break in, began to hit at the people outside with his stick. Serator Ketham tore the stick from the door-keeper's hand and began to hit at the fingers of the man, who was trying to close the door. There was much excitement for a few minutes, and the voices of the Republican Senators outside were heard demanding admittance.

SENATOR BRADLEY GETS NO HEARING Finally, one by one, like shots from a catapult, the Republican Senators entered the chamher and took seats. The crowd were locked on the outside, and the performance as arranged by the Democrats went on. Senator Stokes, of by the Democrats went on. Senator Stokes, of Cumberland, rose to a question of privilega. He protested against the organization of the Senate by the Democrats, and asked that the credentials of Senator Bradley, of Monmouth, be accepted. Senator Bradley rose in his seat, with his credentials in his hand; but Mr. Adrain declared that he would not listen to Mr. Bradley, that the latter was not a member of the Senate, and shad no right to the floor. Senator Skirm, of Mercer, took the credentials of Mr. Bradley, and of all the other Senators-elect, and offered them. As Mr. Skirm is one of last year's Republican Senators, the Chair could not refuse to recognize him.

But now came Mr. Daly's resolution No. 1, which he at once offered I I was to the effect that ell condentials of persons claiming seats in

which he at once offered. It was to the effect that all credentials of persons claiming seats in the Senate be referred to a committee appointed by the President. Only Senators of last year's body were allowed to vote on it, and it was

declared carried.

Senator Voorhees, of Union, before the vote was taken, demanded to know if the resolution was to be voted on before the Senators-elect were recognized. He demanded his rights, as a Senator duly elected, to participate in the debates of the Senate. The President told Mr. Voorhees that he had no right to address the Chair, and, in short, had no rights which were bound to be respected. The President declared that he considered the Senate of New-Jersey to consist only of those who had held office last year, and would not recognize any one else at present.

REPUBLICANS WITHDRAW AND ORGANIZE. "Gentlemen, there seems only one thing for us to do," and he and the other Republican Senators went into the large committee-room Senators went into the large committee-room. President Adrain said: "Sergeant-at-Arms, clear the floors of all who are not members of this house, and clear the lobbies also." The Sergeant-at-Arms went to the door of the committee-room. Senator Stokes appeared at the door and said to Mr. Adrain hesitated. Senator Stokes was pale and determined. The Sergeant-at-Arms went away, the doors of the committee-room were closed, and two bodies, both claiming to be the Senate of the State of New-Jersey, were in session.

the Senate of the State of New-Jersey, were in session.

Before Mr. Voorhees left the Senate Chamber Mr. Adrain had ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to make him sit down; but Mr. Voorhees had defied his authority and the Sergeant-at-Arms had not executed his orders. Now all was quiet in the Senate Chamber again, and Mr. Daily offered one or two more resolutions clinching his first one. McDermott sat by his desk all the time and saw that they all came up in proper and prearranged order. The resolutions were all passed by the alleged Senate. Senator-elect Staats, of Warren, was sworn in, a vote of nine members present admitting him. This made ten Senators, not a quorum, present in the Senate Chamber. The credentials of Staats were passed to the committee appointed under Mr. Daly's resolution and were handed right back as approved. The other credentials were not reported on.

This precious committee appointed by Mr. Adrain, whose fiat was final as to who should and who should not sit as Senators of the State of New-Jersey, consisted of Daly, of Hudson; Hincheliffe, of Passaic, and Smith, of Ocean. Senator Smith, of course, was not present at the meeting of this remarkable committee, as he is a Republican and was with the other Republicans in the committee-room, assisting at the organization of the Senate. Senator Hincheliffe took a chair beside Senator Daly's desk, both laughed, and the committee was in session. The Democrats sent a committee to Governor The Democrats sent a committee was in session. Werts to say that the Senate was in session and ready for business. The Governor recognized the assembled Democrats as the Senate, and sent to

WERTS AND THE REPUBLICAN SENATE. The Republicans, meanwhile, had organized electing Senator Maurice A. Rogers, of Camden president; and a committee waited on the Gow rnor to inform him that the Senate was or ganized and ready to receive any communica-tions he might make. Governor Werts said that he had already communicated with the Senata, but that he would refer the matter to the law